New York, Sunday, October 18, 1848.

Foreign Intelligence. The Great Britain intends to be as long in cross

ing the Atlantic this time as she was on her first trip. She is now in her fifteenth day.

New Religious Movement-Catholicity and Protestantism.

The success which attended the lectures delivered

last season, at St. Peter's Church, byDr. Pise, mainly owing to the publicity given them in the columns of this journal, has stimulated that distinguished di-vine and Dr. Powers to the announcement of another course, in the same church, on the distinctive tenets of the Catholic faith, and the leading doctrines of Christianity. This evening, the first of the new series will be delivered by Dr. Powers, and the subject is chosen "The Bible"-a theme affording a wide scope for the display of the theological acumes, extensive biblical erudition, and commanding eloquence, which characterize the public efforts of that

able and popular divine. One of the most frequently iterated charges preterred against the Catholic clergy by their Protestant antagonists is, that they prohibit the reading of the Bible. In this day such an accusation is quite unfounded. In former times, before the reformation of Luther-in that dark night of ignorance and orime, which preceded the dawning of civil and religious liberty in Christendom, it is well known that the clergy endeavored to keep the masses of the people in ignorance—enchained in the gloomy dungeons of ecclesiastical despotism. Under the influence of ambition, wicked passions, and the devil, the priests prohibited the reading of the saored Scriptures by the common people. But now the whole aspect of the case is changed. Catholics read the Bible with the same freedom as Protestants. There are now no prohibitory edicts debarring the people, who adhere to that ancient faithfrom free access to the revelation of the will and law of the Almighty. In fact, the Catholic Bible is much larger than the Protestant Bible. It includes several books of prophecy and historical sketches of society in ancient times, which are prohibited by the Protestants. Thus, it is a singular fact, that the Catholic believes more of the Bible than the Pro-

Dr. Powers is going to tell us what the Catholics believe concerning the Bible. He intends to go fully into the question of the authenticity of the eacred record-defend its genuineness and authority from the cavils of infidels—and vindicate his church from the charge of hostility to the universal diffusion and study of the Bible. His lecture will, we doubt not, be highly interesting, and we shall report it accordingly in full. We know nothing of the distinctions of religious sects and parties. We regard all the divisions of the Christian church as one family-differing in details and observances. but all owning one origin. And thus we are ever ready to advance and publish the truth, be it spoken by Protestant, or Catholic, Presbyterian or Episco

Gambling and Gaming Houses .- We have observed with a great deal of painful interest, recent developments in this city of the awful consequences of the vice of gambling, and the ruin into which several young men have been led by frequenting the fashionable "hells" of this metropolis. The par-ties most deeply concerned in the late case of a clerk in the employment of the influential firm of Holford, Bancker & Co. are still at large. Is not this something similar to compounding a felony Is it not quite as bad as the offence charged against the officers of one of the banks in Wall street, which is now undergoing an investigation before

These developments relative to the employé of Holford & Co. are, however, only a drop in the ocean-a single crevice, through which we obtain a casual glance at the system on which is founded the numerous gambling houses in New York. Many of these establishments are fitted up in the most splendid manner. Elegant suppers are given every night to those who frequent them. The choicest wines and most expensive luxuries of the table are furnished as incitements to the visiters. The "decoy-ducks" have an especial look out for young men occupying confidential situations in banking houses and large mercantile establishments, and with what success, we can see from the late; melancholy exam-

fuse nowmade about these swindling establishments. in consequence of recent disclosures, whether they will be effectually suppressed. In point of morals and honor, the proprietors of these "banks" consider themselves quite on a par with the brokers of Wall street. They can employ as able counsel-far as excellent lawyers-spend the 'needful' as liberally as can their brethren down town. All the fuss, therefore, now made, will merely have the effect of blinding the public, and after a while, when the lawyers have made as much as they can out of both parties, the whole thing will be thrown overboard. and we will hear no more of it. In the meantime, the banking houses up town will merely consider that they have got the better of those down town, in making an unusually fortunate "transaction."

WAR OF THE PETTICOATS .- We give in another column the particulars of a strike among the female operatives in the Alleghany factories for the "ten hour system." It is an amusing account, and in the riot which followed the strike, the Amazons had it all their own way. We are in favor of woman mob law, especially if the actors are pretty; and we hope that they will give the men a good wholesome thrashing. There is no mistake but that the factory owners oppress the female operatives in every conceivable way, to wring out of them all the work in their power; but let the woren once get the whip hand of these two-penny calico philosophers, and they will make spindles of them in Ishort order. This emeute of the girls in Alleghany is probably the first legitimate "milling match" we have ever had in this country.

REVOLUTION IN THE TEMPERANCE RANKS .- A great hubbub has recently taken place in the ranks of the temperance men. It seems that the third and fourth rate men have rebelled against the leaders, who have for some time past been getting a living out of the grand movement for the reformation of society, and the suppression of the vice of intemperance. Humbug of all descriptions has its day. People at last open their eyes. So now the humbugging orators and leaders in the temperance movement, who have been seeking out of it to gain political influence, or a high moral standing in the community, or a share of the coppers collected at the meetings, are seen in their true colors, and the dupes are beginning to come to their senses.

CRIME AT THE WEST .- We copy from the Chicago Democrat an account of the arrest of several murderers and horse thieves. It will be read with interest. It exhibits a state of crime at the west that is truly appalling to all lovers of good order and It appears that there is a regularly organ-1zed band of desperate rascals at the west, composed of lawyers, tavern keepers, and such like men, who have it in their power, from the nature of their business, to commit innumerable crimes of the most atrocious character. Murder, to them, is almost child's play.

NAVAL.-U. S. store ship Lexington, hence for Texas with troops, &c., was spoken on the 25th uit.

U. S. mail schooner On-ka-hy-ee was also spoker about the same time and place, from Norfolk for the Gult of Mexico. All well.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA. - By the arriva of the Cristoval Colon, Capt. Smith, we are in receipt of Havana papers up to the 2d instant. There is no news of any importance in them. We refer to our shipping list for the marine news.

TEMPLETON, THE VOCALIST .- This distinguished artist is about to give, in this city, a series of those delightful musical entertainments which have gained him such extraordinary celebrity and popularity in Europe. A great deal of interest is telt amongst the musical circles relative to his career on the other side of the water, and we have taken the trouble of obtaining some of the details of his professional his-

ton, adjoining Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, the birth place of Burns, the great national poet. At the age of ten years, he possessed a voice which induced his eldest brother, then one of the most celebrated concert-singers and teachers in Edinburgh, to send for him; and between the age of from twelve to sixteen, he sang at all his concerts. At twenty years of age, he was appointed precentor, or leader the choir, at Dr. Brown's church, in Edinburgh (a similar office to that formerly held by Mr. Wilson.) This church was invariably crowded by visitors, attracted by Templeton's solos. He then com-menced as teacher of singing, and was constantly employed by the best families; but ambition would not suffer him to rest here, and after obtaining three months' leave from the church, having promised his pupils new music and an improved style, he started for London. He immediately placed himself under approved masters. He accepted a situation as first inger in Southampton and Portsmouth, where he became a great favorite, and where he remained until Captain Pollhill became lessee of Drury Lane, when he accepted an engagement. He was injudiciously persuaded to practice incessantly on the day of his debut; but this did not prevent him from making a highly favorable impression, in the character of Young Meadows, in Love in a Village; and Mrs. Wood warmly complimented him upon his success.

Although Braham and Wood were at this period engaged in the same theatre, Templeton received an ample share of public patronage. In the May of 1833, Madame Malibran was announced to appear in her favorite character in La Sommambula. She heard Templeton, and chose him for her tenor: she wrote to him, to call upon her, to practice duets, &c. His first introduction to this fascinating woman was in her bed-room, after the foreign fashion; and seeing the confusion of Templeton, she was not a little amused, but soon gave him self-possession, by explaining the custom of her country. He received many valuable hints in this and subsequent interviews from this highly-gifted queen of song, who often rallied him upon his want of contidence in his own powers, recommending him to visit Italy, and predicting great success for him after a course of foreign training. "The English will then give you full credit for the talent you possess, and reward will follow." Templeton, nowever, at that period found more than sufficient to do at home; for in this (to him) eventful season, he was engaged to perform the first tenor characters in hoth the great house. Covent Cavent of the pressure and house in his highly pressure and house in high the great house. engaged in the same theatre, Templeton reto do at home; for in this (to him) eventful season, he was engaged to perform the first tenor characters in both the great houses, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, an exploit unparalleled in the history of vocalists: for instance, performing the Somnambula, the first piece at one house, and Der Freischutz, or Fra Diavolo, as a second at the ether.—It would be superfluous to mention the success of La Somnambula: Malibran and Templeton were the original Amina and Elvino in England; and Belling witnessed, on the first night, the trimpulse achieve.

It would be supermous to mention the success of La Somnambulas Malibran and Templeton were the original Amina and Elvino in England; and Bellim witnessed, on the first night, the triumphs achieved by his favorite work on an England; and Bellim witnessed, on the first night, the triumphs achieved by his favorite work on an England; and Bellim witnessed, on the first night of the composer came round to the stage, embraced Templeton after the performance, at the same time paying him the most flattering compliments, and, with tears of exultation, promising him he would write for him a part that would "immortalize him." The method that poor Malibran took to inspire Templeton with a knowledge of dramatic effects was somewhat ingenious; when she wished him to express rage, which she could not otherwise bring him to do, she gave him a hearty pinch on the arm, whilst appearing to the audience to bestow caresses, which of course, her jealous lover repulsed. On one occasion, he stamped with actual pain and rage, not understanding her motive; it produced a most electric effect upon the audience—a hint which he has ever since acted upon. The next character he performed with this great artiste was in Fidelio; then came Balle's Maid of Artois, the tenor part of which is so indifferent that the opera died a natural death with the original heroine, who alone could have caused it to be tolerated,—one good melody not being considered sufficient attraction for a whole opera. In the last scene of "The Maid of Artois" (a desert) Malibrah had not only to appear (but was actually) parched with thirst. It is pretty generally known that draught porter was her favorite beverage in the theatre; and as it was necessary to cut a hole in the stage for the prompter was her favorite beverage in the theatre; and as it was necessary to cut a hole in the stage for the prompter to tell her all the last act—of which she was perfectly innocent, from the hurry in which the English managers produced operas—the said prompter was instructed to convey al

invitations to the houses of the artistee, amongst whom we may mention Auber, Duprez, and Bordona, all of whom live in the style of nobility, and properly so, as the nobility of genius is there appreciated as the highest rank and noblest boast. On the 18th of December, 1843, Mr. Templeton commenced as lecturer—his original subject being taken from the beautiful, but ill-iated, Mary Queen of Scots; and the public, however prepared for good singing, were certainly astonished at his talent for elocution. In short, Mr. Templeton never appears to such advantage on the stage as he does in his newly-adopted and very successful entertainments, which have been the means of discovering a rich vein of melody in his well-stored musical mine, of the possession of which he himself was ignorant, until necessity obliged him to adapt a melody to "Put off and row with speed," in his first entertainment of Mary Queen of Scots, as he was unable to discover one applicable to the subject. This song was not till now known to be of his own creation, though it has been the most attractive portion of the entertainment. Other original melodies of Mr. Templeton's were given in his Lays of the Last Great Scottish Minstrel, Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Templeton's first "entertainment" in this city will be given on Wednesday even of the strength.

Last Great Scottish Minstrel, Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Templeton's first "entertainment" in this city will be given on Wednesday evening next, at
Palmo's Opera House. We have no doubt a crowded house will give him a hearty welcome.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING AT THE BEACON COURSE, HOROREN.—Lady Suffolk and Moscow come togther on this track to-morrow in a three mile trot. This is generally presumed to be rather too much for the latter at present, but in time the knowing ones will have to look out.

RACES OVER THE USION COURSE, L. I.—The four mile stake did not fill, instead of which a purse of \$800 will be given by the proprietors, \$200 of which will be given to the second best horse, provided three start. This ought to produce good sport. The northern stables are doing well

well
ANGLO AMERICAN SHOOTING CLUB.—The shooting match announced to come off to-morrow is postponed.
CRICKET.—The Brooklyn Star Cricket Club hold a special meeting on Tuesday evening. See advertise-

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED TROTTER "ICE PONEY."-DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED TROTTER THE PONEY.—
This well known animal, the property of Mr. Sandford, died on Tuesday evening. A post mortem examination was subsequently held by Dr. Dixon and two other medical gentlemen in the presence of several persons, when it was found that his death was caused by an enlargement of the heart, congestion of the lungs, and large abscesses on each kidney.

scesses on each kidney.

The Boar Race came offat the Long Dock, Harsimus, on Friday afternoon, for which were entered the following boats:

The Gipsey, entered by Brothers Roberts.

The Battery Pet, entered by Charles Thomas and John

Onnor.

The New York, entered by Wm. H. Bolton, to be rowed

The New York, entered by Wm. H. Bolton, to be rowed by a picked crew.
The Day after the Fair, entered by Brothers Tenykes. The Dew Drop, of Poughkeepsie, entered by John Beard and Mott Lyon.
The George Washington, entered by Francis Bigelow and Edward Coady.
The Hookimsnivy, entered by Wm. H. Bolton. It was two mile heats, one boat to win two heats to win. The following is the result:

Battery Pet,
George Washington,
New York,
Gipsey,
4 4

New York,
Gipsey,
Won by about ten yards. In the sest heat, the George
Washington broke one of her oars which threw her
chance out. The second race for one pair of sculls did
not come off, Roberts was ready and willing but his competitors were not. The attendance was but limited.
YACHTS SIREN AND NORTHERN LIGHT.—The race which
was to have come off at Newport this month, between
the yachts Siren and Northern Light, will not take place
in consequence of the withdrawal of the yacht Siren.

MAIL FACILITIES -The Concordia Intelligencer remarks that five years ago it was laughed at for predicting the establishment of a daily line of boats between New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg. It between New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg. It has come to pass, however, and that without any concert of action, that boats now ply as packets between these cities every day in the week. The Intelligencer suggests to the Postmasters of the three cities interested, to make an arrangement to transmit a daily mail by these boats, made up an hour before the time advertised for starting; and the editor also recommends an application to the Postmaster General to have the mails for the Southwestern frontier of the Mississippi Valley—as far up, at least, as Vicksburg—forwarded altogether by the great Southern route, that is, via New Orleans.

FARR THEATER.—A play, written expressly for Mrs. Kean,by Sheridan Knowles, entitled "Love," was repre-sented at this bouse last night. In London, when first

dramatized, would prove, by odds, more acceptable than "Love." And yet there were a large number of persons at the Park, who, one and all of them, appeared as much pleased as though they had never heard of the subject before Mr. Charles Kean's "Huon" we need hardly say, was excellent—Barry as the Duko, De Walden as Frince Frederick, Mrs. Abbott as the Empress, and Mrs. Skersett as Catherine, did well the little their respective parts imposed on them, for, as we said before, there is exceedingly little pith in them all put together. The after piece was "Turning the Tables," at which we all laughed right heartily, as in duty bound, having taken the pains of going to see what was to be seen.

"Romeo and Juliet" comes off to-morrow night.

Bowgay Theares.—The thrilling drams of the "Black "Romeo and Juliet" comes oft to-morrow night.

Bowers Theatre.—The thrilling drams of the "Black Rangers," was again performed at this theatre last evening to an immensely crowded house. After this, the Irish drama of the "Idiot of the Shannon," and "Raymond and Agnes" were performed. The multitudes that nightly flock to this popular place of amusement, is good evidence that the conduct of the management, in sparing no expense in gratifying the public, is properly appre

CASTLE GARDEN.—The performances at this popular place of amusement went off last night in fine style .-The company now leave there. Wherever they go, success will attend them; and they richly deserve it. We understand that the garden closes for the present. We feel it our duty to present to the gentlemanly proprie-tors of the Garden, the thanks of the community, for the neat and beautiful style in which the garden was fitted up, and the proper and interesting manner in which the performances have been conducted. To-night a fine concert of sacred music will be given at the Garden.

rought out, it was as successful as might be expected of

any production from such an able dramatist as Knowles; and yet its success cannot have been the result of its in-

and yet its success cannot have been the result of its in-trinsic merits alone, for assuredly it is far beneath the works of this author in general. The beautiful acting of Mrs. Kean must have helped it forward to popularity.— Take away that role and there is very little left, except the part of "Huon," to arrest attention or elicit strong or refined emotion. But what could even Knowles, with

his Irish genius, make of "Love"—love, a subject so hacknied since the creation, so marred, caricatured and

bothered—that is the best term—by poetasters and all manner of puerile scribblers, that it has became offen-sive to every well-formed mind. Love! Faugh. Give

ns war—shipwreck—tickle up some catastrophe for us, Mr. Knowles—even a saltpetre explosion, if properly dramatized, would prove, by odds, more acceptable than

Nisho's.—The performances at this theatre to-morrow vening, will be very interesting, as the comedy of "London Assurance" is to be played, with H. Placide in his original character of Sir Harcourt, Mrs. Mowatt as Grace Harkaway, Mrs. Crisp as Lady Gay Spanker (this is her first appearance in America), and Mr. Crisp as Daz-zle. The famous drama of the "Golden Farmer," with the inimitable John Sefton as Jemmy Twitcher, will

conclude the evening's entertainment.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS AT PALMO'S.—Last night there was an entertainment well worthy the fame these Serena-ders have attained, for they have really not only achiev-ed a passing reputation of an hour, which is forgotten when they leave the busy scene of their labors, but they will be long remembered in New York as the best band of minstrels that have ever appeared. Their voices accord in such perfect harmony, their musical skill band of minstrels that have ever appeared. Their voices accord in such perfect harmony, their musical skill on the banjo, accordion, tambourine and bones, which, in the hands of Pelham, really take rank as absolute instruments. All add to the effect of their songs. Harrington and White, with their banjos, those primitive guitare, display true science. Stanwood's accordion who has not admired? Some of the quick steps, particularly the one of "Love not," are performed more beautifully than we have ever heard them; but Germon, the inimitable Germon, with his mercurial tambourine, how admirably he throws in his accompanients. In fact, they are, to use Captain Tyler's phrase, a company per sc.—Yielding to the great wish that has been universally expressed to hear them in propria persone, they will give two more concerts on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in citizen's clothes and white faces, in which they will be accompanied on the plano, and sing several songs, glees, and quartetts of a legitimate kind, such as "The Old Arm Chair," "Hall Smiling Morn," and other songs of that kind. They will, however only suffer a partial eclipse, for the conclusion of their concert will be in Ethiopian character. Thus we shall be able to say that black is white and white black on the same evening.

Mr. Jenkins and his new company commence a series of their entertainments on Monday next, at the Washington Hall, Newark, N.J.

Mr. John S. Whittaker takes a benefit on Wednesday evening, 15th instant, at the Bowery Circus.

Madame Lazare, the harpist, has arrived from Havana. She will shortly give concerts hero.

The Slommans are at Cleveland, Ohio.

Booth, the gctor, is seriously ill in Roctor. We like it

The Slomans are at Cleveland, Ohio. Booth, the actor, is seriously ill in Boston. His life is

despaired of.

The Howard Athenæum, in Boston, is to be opened for dramatic performances to-morrow evening.

Josephine Clifton is performing at the Pittsburgh thea-

City Intelligence.

Another Stramboat Robbert's seem to be on the increase. No sooner does the excitement occasioned by one subside, than we hear of another. Last evening, Mr. William D. Parsons, of the Pacific Hotel in this city, took passage in the Orgon, at Albany, for New York. He engaged stateroom No 30, and on retiring, locked his door, and placed a wallet containing \$695 under his pillow. When he awoke in the morning, he found the door unlocked and the money gone. \$330 of the money was in 10's of the Brullyston gone. gone. \$330 of the money was in 10's of the Burling Bank, of Vermont, and the balance in small bills, of t State. Cannot some, measures be taken to prevent alarming increase of steamboat robberies.

arming increase of steamboat roots and the whom Steamboat Impositions.—A correspondent (to whom the way, we would recommend to take lessons in the STEARMOAT INFOSITIONS.—A correspondent (to whom, by the way, we would recommend to take lessons in the art of penmanship, his chirography entirely puzzling us,) complains that himself and several of his friends were imposed upon by the Captain of one of the North river steamboats. He says that they left St. Johns by the canal boat, and between Whitehall and Troy found a great number of bills scattered all over the cabins, giving notice that the steamboat would start from Troy at 6 o'clock, A. M., and that the fare was on: dollar. The company accordingly went on board, expecting that the price of passage would, of course, be what was stated in the hand bills which the agents had so plentifully scattered about. But when they called for tickets they were charged \$1.50. They of course protested, and produced the handbills placing the fare at \$1. The clerk answered this argument by saying, "gentlemen, there is no date upon these bills." We have a copy of the bill before us. It reads "Morning line for New York and intermediate landings, passage \$1." This seems almost too small an imposition for a respectable steamboat Company to be engaged in. The passengers, however, were forced to pay \$1.60.

That Clock.—When is that clock on the Postoffice to be regulated? When the present Postoffice was a church the clock was a moral clock and told the truth—now it lies most unconscionably all the time, excepting twice a day and then it is forced to tell the truth.

Poor Policy.—A trill of joy flashed through our soul

day and then it is forced to tell the truth.

Poon Policy.—A thrill of joy flashed through our soul this morning as we entered our office—Nassau street, which for a long time past has been several inches deep in mud was actually being cleaned. A number of men were at work with hoes and brooms, and the mud was scraped up in little hills. But no carts arrived to take it up, and we looked out about noon and saw that having been left, and wheels passing through it, it was again all over the street. This was the case from Fulton to Spruce street. This is rather poor policy.

The Weather.—For a few days past we have had regular dog-day weather—sultry, misty, steamy and sticky. Beside that, we have had some half dozen equinoctials. Which was the genuine one has not been determined. The rain poured down on Friday evening as though not only the windows, but the doors and waste guess of heaven were opened.

Rosseav.—Some time during Friday night, the dry

Rosszav.—Some time during Friday night, the dry goods store of Messrs. Simmons & Reed, 637 Brosslway was entered by fairs keys, and robbed of silks and other goods to the amount of about \$400. Where were the night police?

night police?

FIFTEEN HINDRED DOLLARS STOLEN.—Information has been received by officers Welch and G. F. Hays, of an extensive robbery in Philadelphia on Thursday night. A gentleman named Powlette, boarding at Mrs. Briggs, 23 South Second street, Philadelphia, was robbed of \$1 500 in American gold, which was contained in histrunk. His trunk was supposed to have been broken open by a fellow whose name is Miller, alias Mitchell, alias Harwood.

Congone's Device. Col.

open by a fellow whose name is Miller, alias Mitchell, alias Harwood.

Cornoral's Office, Oct. 11—The Coroner was called this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a boy 10 years old, the son of Mrs. Riker, of Bethune street, who leit home on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of catching fish from the end of one of the piers, and was yesterday found drowned. It is supposed that he lost was firmly grasped in his hands.

PERFECTLY SAFE.—The subscriber, a builder and architect in this city, is conversant with the store No. 45 Liberty street, occupied by P. B. Fuller; and in consequence of a notice in the New York Herseld, has examined said store from its foundation to the roof, and pronounces said store perfectly safe.

The Herald states the store to have "settled back nearly a foot from the perpendicular," and that there is a "crack at the corner of the second story."

That there is a trifling crack in the front is true; but the statement of its settling back is a mistake of the reporter, in consequence of the settlement of the old adjacent building. I pronounce the said store not only safe, but perfectly secure.

EDWARD J. WEBB, Architect.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On the 26th of Augustast, the mail made up at the Geneva Post Office for the city of New York. was stolen between that office and the railroad. The extent of the robbery is not fully known. A man of the name of Mason H. Seeley, employed in carrying the mails between the General Post Office and the cars, was arrested week before last by P. Dorsheimer, E.q., special agent of the Post Office Department, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, and on examination was committed for trial at the next District Court.—Wayne Sentinet.

Mayne Sentinet.

Adams & Co.—We are requested to state that Mr. Bruce, who was injured by the railroad collision last week, was not as then stated, an agent of Adams & Co., but conducted the express business between Newark and New York on his own account. All the articles in his carpet bag when stolen, have been recovered.—Newark Adv. of Friday.

The smart character of the minhibited is one of a peculiar states of all descriptions, the immune variety of fauny articles of all descriptions, the large them of the property of the propert

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

"Keef the Sabrath Day Holy."—With all the boasted morality of Brooklyn, there is no place in the United States where the enforcement of this truly wise and salutary injunction is more absolutely necessary. On every Sabbath may be observed at the corners of various streets—in the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, gangs of beys and half fiedged men, in company with full grown and thoroughly matured vagabonds, ready to insuit all decent and respectable persons who may be on their way to church, or who may quietly be Jeturning to their homes after their appropriate devotional exercices. If the nefarious acts of these scoundrels were exclusively confined to a sex they dare not assail, it would be unnecessary for any one connected with the press to "note down" their brutal and cowardly transactions; but as their villainy is almost exclusively directed against unprotected females, it becomes the duty of every individual possessed of a spark of manhood to hoot them from society, and to call upon the public authorities to sup vidual possessed of a spark of manhood to hoot them from society, and to call upon the public authorities to sup press with a "strong arm" nuisances so grievous and intolerable. The Mayor has been earnestly invoked to use his high authority for the unmary dispersion and punishment of these shameless rowdies, but, as yet, the requisitions have been without effect, and the glaring evils complained of remain unabated.

quisitions have been without effect, and the glaring evils complained of remain unabated.

More "Small Potators."—Pleasant and prontable as are frequently the duties of police officers, there are times when their vocations are far from being either advantageous or agreeable. Within two or three weeks past, we have known that several of the municipal corps of Brooklyn have been compelled to engage hacks, cabs, and other vehicles, for the purpose of removing to places of safety people found in the public streets in a beastly state of intoxication, or in other works, dead drunk Any reasonable man, or set of men, would readily suppose that, for such services, the Board of Supervisors would allow a fair compensation, in addition to refunding the money really disbursed on those occasions. It is, however, a fact that this body has refused to endorse all such bills, and that the poor constables, policemen and Sunday officers have to pay for their "patriotism and proper perfermances" out of their own pockets.

Suppex Dearn.—A man by the name of George Milne died suddenly on Friday night, at the corner of Baltic and Hoyt streets. It was the opinion of Dr. Decker, who was called to attend him, that he had died in a fit of some kind. The deceased had been addicted to habits of intemperance, but was not under the influence of liquor at the time of his death. The coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of death from causes unknown to them.

death from causes unknown to them.

Court or Sassions—On account of Judge Vanderbift having appointed yesterday for the trial of civil
causes in the Common Pleas, the Court of Sessions was
adjourned until to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

adjourned until to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Common Pleas.—The assumpsit case in which Mr. Carpenter is defendant, (before noticed in this paper) was further postponed until Wednesday next. It is an action under the lien law and will be of a highly interesting character to persons connected with the mechanic arts; laborers and journeymen as well as contractors and employers.

An action for assoult and battery, and false imprisonment was tried yesterday, in which a man named Michael Mallony, was pleintif and Samuel Felt, a police of ficer of Brooklyn, defendant. The suit originated in an arrest made by the defendant on the eve of the Fourth of July last, during a riotous assemblage of pseudo patriots, and it was alleged that he had exceeded his authority and had used undue violence. The defence, conducted by Alexander Campbell, Esq., was a triumphant onead the jury, without hesitation, returned in favor of Mr. Felt.

Police Intelligence.

Saturday, Oct. 11—A Lady's Pocket Picked.—Mrs. Mercy M. Gordon, while travelling in company with her daughter in one of the Marlem Raitroad cars last evening, was robbed of \$18\$. Her pocket was cut with some sharp instrument, her purse taken out, and after the money was abstracted, it was put back into the pocket, without the being detected. A young manwho sat next to Mrs. G manifested considerable uneasiness, but not so much as to excite any suspicion.

Assualt with Intent to Kill.—A female named Hetty Jackson was arrested last night on a charge of having severely wounded a young man named Edward Herbart, at a house in Anthony street, in the vicinity of the Five Points, with a knile, the blade of which was about six inches long. It appears that an intimacy formerly existed between the parties, which has been succeeded by the most hostile feelings towards each other, and each have in turn been arrested for committing assaults of an aggrevated character. On the present occasion, the accused on entering a rum shop last evening, found Herbert under the influence of liquor and seleep, when she immediately seized the knile and made four plungers at him with it, stabbing him in the right side, the left shoulder and his head. She was fully committed to answer.

METEORS.—Two splendid Meteors were observed at New Haven, one on Monday and the other on Weduesday, in the evening of each day. The one on Monday when first detected, had passed the zenith about ten degrees; and when it disappeared behind a heavier bank of clouds, its position was about forty-five degrees above the horizon; and bearing about seventy degrees West of North by compass. Time of observed flight about one second. No report was heard or listened for. On Wednesday evening, about the same hour, a grand meteor burst forth near the planet Mars, and slowly salling westward through a track of 60 or 70 degrees, exploded into numerous fragments. Its light was brilliantly white, and its blazing traig was of a reddish hue. Time of flight three or four seconds. In brilliancy it cellipsed the moon, and the shadows which it cast were strong. Its apparent size was about one fourth that of the moon. The observers did not wait for the report of the explosion, which would probably have been heard, had attention been given. At explosion, its elevation was twenty degrees, and its bearing fifty-six degrees. West of true South, so that it is fair to presume that our brethern in New York city had a still more glorious view of this celestial stranger.

people of the United States submitted an address, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mries called the attention of the Convention to that part of the address which referred to the rot in the potato. In France examinations were made and it was found that their the rawages by disease in that simout indispensable vegetable have almost been astounding.

Mr. Solow Rosswoor referred to that part of the report which stated that wheat could not be grown to any extent south of Tennessee, on account of the weavil, which, although a southern insect, is acclimating itself gradually and travelling northward. He would propose the following remedy: the wheat to be threshed immediately after being harvested, the grain to be exposed to the sun and when hot to be removed to tight bins, and one with it.

and when hot to be removed to tight bins, and one bushel of lime to every one hundred of wheat mixed with it.

The Parsider suggested whether kiln-drying would not answer, to which Mr. Robinson replied that he has not any positive information as to whether it would or not—but in the West, where one man will sow 800 acres of wheat, and where he has seen the most beautiful wheat rot on the ground for want of labor to harvest it—it would not pay to kiln dry it; where he lives, even without that labor, wheat raising hardly pays. If the evil increases to any extent, wheat growing must be abandoned in his region. The President enquired of Mr. R., whether the weavil is the same insect which has been working its way from Canada to the Northern States for some years past, and attacking the grain when it is in the milk, as the farmers say.

Mr. Rouinson said he did not know whether it was the same or not, but the weavil attacked the wheat in the stack; in the evening one would see myriads of fless around the stack, and in a short time the substance of the grain would be eaten and nothing but animal matter would remain. Wheat attacked in this manner makes very nauseous flour, which nothing but hunger would make him eat.

Col. Clark, of New York, gave an account of another mescet which infects wheat; it breads when the grain is in

around the stack, and in a short time the substance of the grain would be eaten and onthing but animal matter would remain. Wheat attacked in this manner makes very nauseous four, which nothing but hunger would make him eat.

Col. Clark, of New York, gave an account of another insect which infects wheat; it breeds when the grain is in the milk. He has seen peach trees suffer from an insect reaembling a wasp, which deposits an egg near the root of the tree and turns into a worm about three-quarters of an inch long; as a remedy, he recommended whitewashing with lime and a solution of glue, and as a preventive, the gratting of the peach on Virgina wild cherry or plum trees. The gentleman then spoke of the grape which grows wild in almost all parts of the United States, and which required but judicious pruning to make excellent wine and raisins. The Zante currant, the date, and the prune could all be raised to porfection in the United States, and from Maine to Taxas the silk worm can be raised; and the fifty millions which we send annually to France, is said, the people were sometimes obliged to carry the eggs on their persons to procure the necessary heat to hatch the worms, which is not necessary in this country.

Mr. Rosinson said that his friend Col. Clarke had been talking of grapes and other good things, but if we eat too much of them, we will require medicine, and that we should grow, too. He then exhibited a section of a state of the caster oil bean, which grew twenty feet high, and a branch of which, at ten feet from the ground, was capable of austaining his weight.

Gen. Tallmace then said the subject under debate was the disease in the potato, and if gentleman had nothing further to say on the subject, he wished to make a few remarks on the Hessian fly. The reason it is called the Hessian fly, is because it appeared him her and the fifth of the prevention of a subject which is now extinct, and in the country, and any of the produce of the fifth of the produce of the fifth of the produce of the considers

Movements of Travellers. The principal hotels yesterday were but sparingly occupied by fresh arrivals. They were, nevertheless, sufficiently crowded with a stationary population, that give them their usual appearance of business and activity. There are at the

AMERICAN—E. E. Chandler, Georgia; Capt. Hetselo,
U. S. A.; Frank Prince, Boston; D. Sharp, do; John Harvey, N. C.; Thos. Bryan, Geo; George Shackford, Phila;
F. Dale, Boston; H. A. Bricher, Thore

vey, N. C.; Thos. Bryan, Geo; George Shackford, Phila; F Dale, Boston; H A. Brigham, Troy.
Afroz.—E. Burstall, Quebec; J. McHarg, Albany; A. Morale, Matanzas; Goodwin and Ford, Boston; Doctor Campbell, Montreal; Professor Gray, Cambridge; E. Colman, Boston; Mr. Dorman, Fla; J. D. Gardner, Boston; John Priera, St. Louis; D. Wharton, Philad; Hy. Hall, Mobile; J. Wood, England; G. Richmond, Prov.; Rev. Mr. Backman, Aug. Ga; G. Wittshire, Cin.
CITY—A. Kellogg, N. O.; Mr. Mentergue, Woodstock; Mr. Maplain, Cambridge; D. C. Weston, Duanesburgh; Osca Duraud, Albany; J. M. Northrop, Louisville; W. C. Newbell, Lynchburgh; A. C. Elliot, Philad; W. Lyman, Albany.

C Newball, Lynchburgh; A. C. Elliot, Philad; W. Ly-man, Albany.
Franklin-O. H. Holley, Conn.; E. Dunham, Maine; F. Knowlen, do; Jno. Randal, Dt A. Oris, Waddin gton; C. A. Hor, Ohio; W. Smith, Alabama: A. Bramman, Oswego; Wm. and Frederick Boyd, Boston; J. H. Mason, Providence; S. M. Jewett, Vermont; A. Elly, Water-

Wegy, W. and Flederick Boye, Boston; J. H. Mason, Providence; S. M. Jewett, Vermont; A. Elly, Watertown.

Glonk.—Geo. Martin, Boston; Mr. Gordon; Baltimore; C. H. Fisher, Phila.; J. H. Fowle, Alexandria, D. C.; G. Manay, Canada; W. R. Ball, Florida; Raftler, San Tibanes, Florida.

Howann.—Judge Striker, Rome; H. Loomis, K. Moffatt, Montreal; Mr. Pollock, St. Johns, N. B.; W. Quirk, Charleston; Major Cutting, N. Y.; A. G. Gooch, Tuscarora; Dr. Sherwood, Hyde Park; W. Douglas, Wetumpka; A. P. Hart, Troy; H. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. Grinnell, Dewitt; W. Wendall, Albany; H. Mathews, Canada; Hon. Chessendon Ellis, Waterford; Capt. Seymour, Hudson; J. C. Baneemer, Indiana, James W. Custis, Virginia; Erastus, Bacon, Michigan; George Warner, Mich.; Covington, B. Bradley, Boston; John Evans, Toronto

rinia; Erastus, Bacon, Michigan; George Warner, Mich; E. Covington, B. Bradley, Boston; John Evans, Toronto The Mormon Troubles.—We hear by the Die Vernon, that Gen. Hardin was at Nauvoo, with the troops under his command, and that order reigned there, as well as in other parts of the county. A general order, issued by Gen. Hardin, will be found below, setting forth his views and determination. A correspondent informs us, that on the General's arrival at Carthage, he found there the guard which Backenstos had placed in the Court House. To these men he gave twenty minutes, in which to leave the town, and they availed themselves of the privilege in double quick time. We have received the proceedings of the second meeting at Quincy They recommend to the people to accept the proposition made by the Mormons—already published—to remove from the State next spring; but to accept it as an unconditional proposition to remove, not implying any obligation to purchase the Mormon property, or to find purchasers for it. They do not endorse the enumeration of grievances set forth in the Mormon proposition.—They declare, that it is now too late to attempt the settlement of the difficulties upon any other terms than the removal of the Mormons from the State. They recommend to the people of the surrounding counties to wait with patience the time appointed for removal. They sexpress the opinion, that the peace of Hancock Co. cannot be restored while Backentors remains Sherif, and that he ought to resign that of fice. They propose that the people of Nauvoo shall appoint commissioners, to whom application for the purchase of real estate may be made; and suggest that all legal prosecutions for alleged offences, during the present excitement, shall be suspended. We have also the proceedings of meetings of the citizens of Henderson county, and of Warren county, Illinois, speaking in equally decladed language against the continued residence of the Mormons in the State. A meeting has also been held at Churchville, in this State at which

St. Louis Rep., Oct. 3.

Coal.—One of the articles in the October number of the National Magazine and Isdastrial Record is on the subject of the coal field in Alleghany county, Md. The field is divided into the upper and lower, or northern and southern districts, covering 42 and 239 square miles respectively. Of this whole amount 215 square miles, or 138,000 acreate underlaid with available coal fitteen yards thick. This, in the common way of working would yield 50,000 tons per acre, or 32,000,000 cons per mile—a quantity said to be greater than the enormous annual consumption and waste of Great Britain. In all the British mines the coal is below ground at depths varying from 30 to 1,606 feet, the Alleghany measures are nearly all above the water lever. The expense of working the former. ormer.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS. - Albany, Friday, Oct 10, 1845. - Present, Lt Gov. Gardiner and 21 Senstors. No. 4 S. Grout et al. piffs in error, vs. G. Townsend, deft in error. Mr. S. Stevons was heard for piffs in error. Mr. M. T. Reynolds was heard for deft in

Court Calendar - Monday. Superior Court. - Nos. 52, 68, 24, 90, 187, 75, 76, 91 to 94, 95 to 105. 94, 96 to 105. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 18 to 21, 6, 7, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 24.

General Sessions, Oct. 11—Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Alderman Stonaill and Charlick—M. C. Patterson, Esq., District Attornsy.

The Case of Madams Costells.—In the caseing this pershal, James M. Smith made an application to the court for a postponement of the triel, in casesquence of the absence of material witnesses for the defence. The court granted the motion of counsel, and the trial was put down for Monday, the 20th inst.

The Case of John Sullivan.—In the case of this individual, who stands indicted for a grand lercesy in emberzing goods belouging to E. Owen, his employer, John McKeon, Esq. moved that the court exclude Wm. M. Price and James T. Brady, Esq. as counsel for the prosecution, and the associates of the District Attorney, on the ground that they were not authorised by the Statute law to prosecute criminal pleas of this court. Mr. McKeon then demurred to the indictment, on the ground that they were not sufficiently on the ground that they were not authorised by the Statute law to prosecute criminal pleas of this court. Mr. McKeon then demurred to the indictment, on the ground that they were not endictment to the ground that they were not endictment to the ground indictment stated that he was over twenty-one years of age.] age.] Both motions of counsel for defence were denied by

Both motions of counsel for defence were denied by the court, as not being tenable.

Trial for a Misdemenner.—Two lads, named John McNevin and John Hutchinson, were then tried for having, on the 3d of June last, blown the smoke of some assefereds into the apartment of Mrs. Clarissa B. Stanton, of No. 34 Cherry street, from the effects of which she became seriously indisposed, as well as several of her children, who were in the room at the time.

Mrs. Stanton testified that the accused occupied an adjoining room in the house No. 34 Cherry street, and on going into her room on the 3d June, she perceived a noxious vapor which appeared to be issuing from the tube of a tobacco pipe, introduced through an aperture in the partition of her room, and that occupied by the accused.

Mr. Stanton testified that on entering the room.

accused.

Mr. Stanton testified that on entering the room between \$10 and 11 o'clock at night, he found that the room was impregnated with a noxious vapor, and that it was discovered to proceed from a pipe stem introduced from the room occupied by the boys. The defence called a number of witnesses to prove the good character of the lads, and that they were not the offending parties.

ing parties.

The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. of Not Guilty.

Sentences—John P. O'Hagan, convicted of a libel on
Justice Gerrison, of Brooklyn, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the City Prison for one month, and pay a The Court then adjourned until Monday morning

Justice Gerrison, of Brootifyn, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the City Prison for ene month, and pay a fine of \$10.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

Marine Court.

Before Judge's Opinion—This is an action on the case brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for defendant's harboring and hiring plaintiff's servant. Genling hired one Breener as baker and carver in his restaurateur under a written contract to serve for one year, and if ene month's previous notice was not given. Brenner was to be considered as bound to serve another year. Before the expiration of the term of service, Breuner left Gerling, and after trying, ineffectually, te get a place, was employed by defendant, who also keeps an eating house. Gosling gave defendant notice after she had hired Brenner, of his previous engagement with him, and notified defendant he would hold him answerable if he employed him after such notice. It is not pretended in this cuse that there was any enticing away, but merely a" harbering and hiring after notice," and the question is, can such an action be maintained? It has been held in England, in the case of Fawceit against Beavres and wife. Trin. 24; Car. I in B. R. 2 Leving's reports, page 53, which was a case similar to this: "That the action lies without incidement, they having notice that he was the hired servant of another." It does not appear whether this action was founded upon a statute or the common law. In the case of James vs. Le Roy, 6th John Repts, page 276, the court, in deciding whether this action was founded upon a statute or the common law. In the case of James vs. Le Roy, 6th John Repts, page 276, the court, in deciding whether this action was founded upon a statute or the common law. In the case of James vs. Le Roy, 6th John Repts, page 276, the court, in deciding whether this action was founded upon the status in a special control of the master, and the view of the master, and the view of the master, and the view of the master is the servent of th den says that "Leonard's Reports were always in high estimation" en powers. Page 17. Lord Nottingham, in the Duke of Norfolk's case, 31 ch. Cases 31, says, that Leonard, "of all the booke that have lately come out, is one of the best." Let it also be remembered that Fenner, who concurred in this judgment, was for mere that twenty years a Judge of the Court, and Tangeld, an other of the Judges, was a learned and eminent jurist, and was shortly after this promoted to the Chief Justice's seat in Common Pleas in an anonymout cale, reported in Kleiway, 180, a ditinction is taken between the action for an act of deferdant by which the servant is taken from his masteriservice, and the voluntary harboring of a servant wheas of his own accord abandoned his master. In the let case, the three judges agree that an action lies. "Th plaintiff," says the court, "may well say he had a be servant, but he has not an action against the harborer. In the absence of all statuary law on this subject, the question arises, if this action can be maintained by the common law? We have seen by the authorities aborcited that in England it has been decided both ways. A. A. if we weigh the authorities we should feel dispose to decide in favor of those, against maintaining the action, as entitled to the most deference. But if all the cases had been decided in favor of sustaining this action still we think we would be warranted in overlockir them, because the spirit and genius of our governme and its institutions are diametrically opposite to those Great Britain. In this State we know, "all men a created equal, and that they are endowed by their Critor with certain inalienable rights—among these are lilliberty, and the pursuat of happiness"—we hold too, the men have the right to pursue their business as the please, and where they please, as long as the do not molest their neighbors unlawfully, a respond personally for any breach of centract. If we establish the principle that this settle the suppose of the purpose of the contended for by the pl

Superior Court.

Before Judge Vanderpoel.

Oct. 11—Redmond vs. Wheeler—In this case, all noticed, the jury found for plaintiff \$2,494 87, with the observation, vs. Repetje et als.—The jury in this already noticed, rendered a verdict for defendant.

James B. Lenter vs. William B. Cozzens.—Sland This was an action of slander to recover damages ag defendant, who is an ex-Alderman and proprietor of American. Hetel, by plaintiff, who had been ployed in said house as a waiter. The alleged slawas uttered in November last, defendant having accinc plaintiff of stealing silver ware. The defence was, that the plaintiff took away silver ware from ordinaries of the establishment, which he did not and were never found. The jury will render a specific to Monday next.

Common Pless.

Common Please
Before a full Bench.

Ocr. 11—Draisions—Reuben Smith jun. vs. Joh.
Locke—Motion to set aside report of Referees ma
favor of defendant. This was an action of assumprecover the value of a quantity of carpetling an
cloth. It appeared that defendant ordered the caing, which he declined accepting. The oil cloth
ordered by defendant's wife, but before it was out d
ant himself countermanded the order. Report
firmed with cests.

John Bruce ads. William Hobby—Report confirmed
coets.